

## **Historic, Archive Document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



1826

62.67

# GREEN VELVET LAWN GRASS

THE DENNIG  
SEEDSMEN

Galion  
Ohio



STECHER CO. ROCHESTER, N.Y.

WIZARD

□ BRAND □

Sheep Manure

DENNIG'S SEED STORE

THE DENNIG C  
SEEDSMEN

Galion  
Ohio

W. N. Shoen  
APR 3

# *To The Public*



The list of varieties shown in this catalogue is fairly extensive, and should amply supply any want in Vegetable seeds. However, if the customer desires something for cultivation which is not named herein, he has only to ask his dealer whose name is on the cover, to procure it for him.

The seeds listed are the very best that up-to-date growers can produce, and are of strong vitality.

To secure success, the customer should follow closely the best cultural methods or the best seeds may fail. Therefore, we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

**WARNING:—**Don't plant vine seeds, such as Melons, Cucumber, Squash or Pumpkin near each other, as they are sure to mix.

Don't blame the seedsman when the fault lies in the lack of preparation of the soil or after cultivation. Remember that fertilizers judiciously used, more than pay for themselves in the greater production and edible quality of the Vegetable. If insects appear on the plants, don't wait for the plants to be destroyed before using insecticides. These you can procure from your dealer.



# Superior Vegetable Seeds



McCullough's  
Improved Round Pod  
Red Valentine

## GREEN PODDED VARIETIES

### MCCULLOUGH'S NORWOOD STRINGLESS GREEN POD.

This variety is superior to any other green-podded bean grown. It is positively stringless, and ripens a week earlier than the Valentine. The pods which are produced in abundance on the vines are long and fleshy; perfectly round, meaty and finest quality.

### MCCULLOUGH'S IMPROVED ROUND POD RED VALENTINE.

Our stock of this is extra choice. This variety is usually ready to pick in thirty-four days after planting. The pods are very thick and fleshy, of finest quality and unequalled in uniformity of ripening, which latter fact, combined with its earliness, makes it one of the most profitable sorts for the gardener.

**BLACK VALENTINE.** This variety is very productive. Pods are extremely long, round and straight, and are quite attractive in appearance. The quality is also good, pods being decidedly tender. Suitable for both early and late planting, being extremely hardy. It will withstand early and late frost.

**BOUNTIFUL.** An improved Long Yellow Six Weeks. Pods grow to large size, are broad and fleshy, cooks tender.

**BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD.** This variety is stringless and remains tender and crisp. The pods are pale green, long and straight, perfectly round and meaty, maturing with the earliest of the green pod varieties.

**FULL MEASURE.** (Perfection Stringless). Highly recommended as one of the most popular varieties for the Market Gardener. Early and prolific; the pods are long, straight and handsome; meaty, stringless and of good quality; thick, flat or almost semi-round.

## ASPARAGUS SEED

One Ounce Will Produce About 800 Plants

**CULTURE.**—Any good loamy, not too weedy, garden land is good for growing the plants. Sow in rows 12 to 15 inches apart, as early in Spring as the ground is in fit condition, and give good cultivation; also thin the plants to stand 2 or 3 inches apart.

**ARGENTEUIL.** This variety is largely grown in France for the Paris market. The stalks grow to a mammoth size.

**BARK'S MAMMOTH.** A fine, large-stemmed green variety.

**PALMETTO.** An early, prolific and very desirable variety.

**COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE.** Large, white stalks.

**CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.** Large and productive.

## BEANS—Dwarf, Bush, or Snap

Beans are somewhat tender, but it often pays to take some risks. Plant in warm, loamy soil at the beginning of settled, warm weather in Spring, and at intervals for succession until August. Rows may be made 2 feet apart, and the Beans planted a few inches apart in the drills, or 3 or 4 Beans in hills 6 to 8 inches apart. Cultivate and hoe frequently, always, however, when the vines are perfectly dry. In hoeing draw the soil up towards the rows or plants. For String Beans, gather the pods clean as soon as fit for use. The plants will remain all the longer in bearing. One pound will plant 200 feet of row; 100 to 120 pounds per acre

**TENNESSEE; GREEN POD.** A recent introduction, very meaty flat pods of large size and good flavor. Dwarf vine with heavy foliage. It is hardy and an excellent cropper on poor soil or hillside.

**IMPROVED REFUGEE, OR THOUSAND TO ONE.** Medium or late variety; grown for pickling.

**LONG YELLOW, SIX WEEKS.** Very early, productive and a good shell bean.

## DWARF SHELL BEANS

**HORTICULTURAL DWARF.** Excellent quality as a shell bean either green or dry.

**WHITE KIDNEY, OR ROYAL DWARF.** A superior kind for baking, and is also excellent when shelled green.

**RED KIDNEY.** Similar to White Kidney, except in color.

**WHITE MARROWFAT.** Grown for sale as a dry bean for winter use; excellent shelled, either green or dry.

**MEXICAN OR PROLIFIC TREE.** Grows 18 inches high, branching like a tree, bearing its pods so high that they do not touch the ground.

**NAVY.** The old standard sort for winter use.

**BUSH AND POLE LIMA BEANS.** (See next page.)

## BEANS—Dwarf or Bush

### WAX OR YELLOW-PODDED VARIETIES.

**BURPEE'S KIDNEY WAX.** Plant is robust in growth and produces large crops of long, stringless, fleshy and brittle pods, which are somewhat flattened in form, lemon-yellow in color and of superior quality. Foliage and pods are remarkably free from rust.

**ROUND POD KIDNEY WAX.** The plant grows tall, strong and sturdy, with long, round, handsome, stringless pods of large size, very solid and full of meat, crisp, brittle and free from rust.

**GOLDEN WAX, IMPROVED.** One of the best strains of Golden Wax. Prolific, of best quality; pods long, straight, thick and vines very erect.

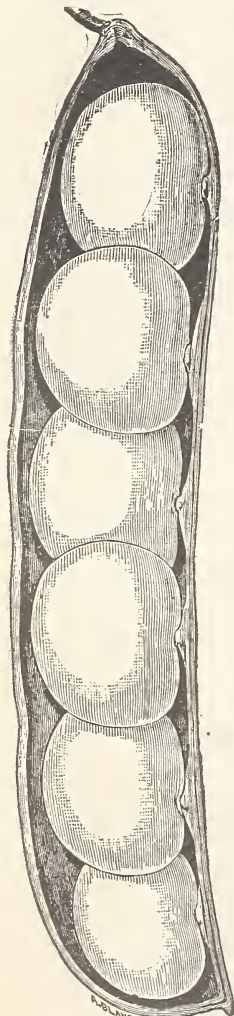
**DAVIS WHITE KIDNEY WAX.** Very productive, white-seeded, rustless, string or snap variety; long, flat pods, which are tender while young. Excellent flavor and hardy. The dry, white beans are good for cooking.

**WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX.** One of the earliest, hardest and most productive; is almost entirely free from rust and spots. The pods are long and showy, very tender, stringless and of excellent quality.

**CURRIE'S RUSTPROOF WAX.** Pods long, flat, tender; early productive.

**BLACK WAX IMPROVED.** Very early and prolific; pods round, full and stringless.

**PENCIL POD BLACK WAX.** Pods long, pencil-like, very tender and brittle. Color rich dark yellow. It remains in good picking condition for a long season. Very prolific.



McCullough's  
Extra Large Lima

## POLE BEANS

The Pole or Running varieties are tender and should be sown two weeks later than Bush Beans. They succeed best in sandy loam, which should be liberally enriched with manure. Form hills 3 to 4 feet apart; plant 6 to 10 beans in a hill, 2 inches deep, leaving space in center for the pole. When well started, they should be thinned to from 4 to 6 plants in a hill. **One Pound Will Plant 200 Feet of Row 90 to 100 Pounds Per Acre.**

**KENTUCKY WONDER, OR OLD HOMESTEAD.** An old favorite, with long, fleshy, deeply saddle-backed pods. Very prolific, producing an abundance of fine, stringless, crisp beans until late in the season.

**CUT SHORT, OR CORN HILL.** Used among corn; the best for this section.

**HORTICULTURAL** (Wren's Egg, or Speckled Cranberry). Productive and tender; is an excellent corn bean.

**LAZY WIFE.** An excellent late green podded pole bean. Pods of medium dark green color; broad, thick, very fleshy and entirely stringless. The pods remain green and tender until nearly ripe. Beans are white, and excellent as shell beans for winter use.

**MCCASLAN.** The pods are produced in great abundance, measuring about ten inches long, rather flat and slightly curved; fine for use as a snapshoot, being entirely stringless when young. If pods are picked before maturing, vines bear until frost.

**SCOTIA, OR STRIPED CREASEBACK.** A hardy and very productive green-podded cornfield bean. The pods are long, about 6 inches, cylindrical or completely rounded, distinctly creasebacked, fleshy, and of excellent quality. The color when in condition for use as snaps is light silvery green, becoming tinged with purple as the pods mature.

**WHITE CREASEBACK.** A good grower and very productive. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, perfectly round, with a crease in the back. The pods are stringless, fleshy and of good quality.

**WHITE KENTUCKY WONDER, OR BURGER'S STRINGLESS.** This variety is earlier and covers a longer season of productiveness than the Brown Seeded Kentucky Wonder. Pods are borne in clusters and entirely stringless.

**WHITE SICKLE.** Somewhat like the Kentucky Wonder, but has a nice white bean when dry and makes an excellent shell bean for winter. Very popular in the South.

**GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX.** The pods are from 6 to 8 inches long; stringless, very tender and of delicate flavor.

**OHIO WAX POLE.** Large podded variety. The pods usually 7 inches or more in length, are meaty, entirely stringless and when cooked deliciously rich and buttery.

## LIMA BEANS

Select land that is especially warm, rich, and well supplied with vegetable fibre or humus. Plant as soon as the soil has become warm in the Spring. Plant bush varieties in rows two feet apart and give to each plant six inches space in the row,

Plant pole varieties in hills about three feet apart, and one to two inches deep, using five or six seeds to each hill, and set a pole firmly in the center. Manure liberally in the hills with well-composed fertilizer. Thin the plants, leaving three in each hill. Many cultivators consider it best, in planting Limas and other flat beans, to place the eye down, claiming in this way they will germinate more quickly. Lima Beans for early use may be grown in frames and transplanted.

**One Pound Will Plant 100 Feet of Row.**

### DWARF OR BUSH LIMA

**BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA.** This is the true bush form of the old large Lima Pole Bean.

**BURPEE'S IMPROVED BUSH LIMA.** Pods and beans are both larger and thicker than Burpee's Bush Lima, and fully eight days earlier.

**FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA.** This is so far ahead of the old strain of Burpee's Bush Lima, that it should be used instead; the bean is thicker, sweeter, and earlier, being also more prolific.

**WILSON'S IMPROVED BUSH LIMA.** Large pods which frequently contain five or more thick, luscious beans. Matures one to two weeks earlier than Burpee's Bush Lima and is more productive, as it continues bearing until frost.

**HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA.** It grows without the aid of poles, in compact bush form, about 18 inches high.

### POLE LIMA

**MCCULLOUGH'S EXTRA LARGE LIMA.** A choice selection of the Large Lima. It produces pods and beans of large size and in great abundance. This variety is without doubt the best for private gardens. The quality is much better than any other variety, the Beans cooking rich and mealy.

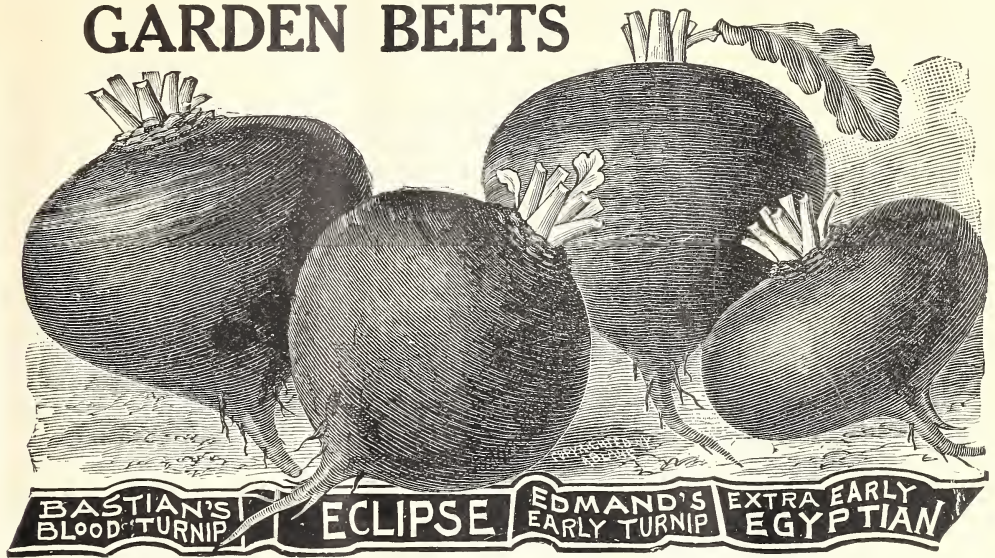
**EARLY LEVIATHAN LIMA.** The earliest variety of Pole Lima; produces pods in clusters. A good variety where the season is short.

**KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA.** A vigorous grower, bearing profusely. The beans are large and of rich flavor.

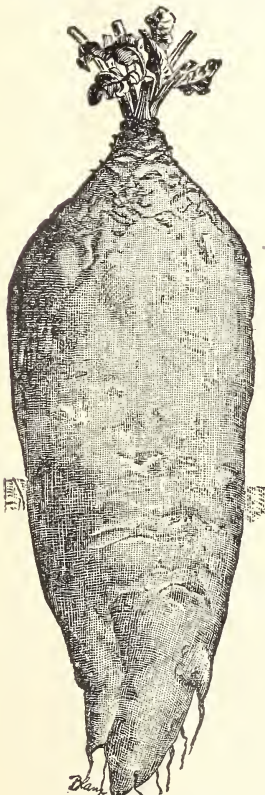
**SEIBERT'S EARLY LIMA.** An early variety of large Limas. Vine is hardy and vigorous. Continues in bearing longer than any other, fine quality.



# GARDEN BEETS



The soil which is best suited is that which is rather light and thoroughly enriched with manure. For an early supply sow in Spring as soon as the ground becomes fit to work, in drills about one foot apart and one inch deep. For main crop, sow the first week in May, and for Winter use, sow in June. When the plants have attained three or four leaves, thin out so they may stand five or six inches apart. Keep free from weeds by hand-weeding or hoeing. In October roots may be taken up and stored in the cellar, or in pits outside, like potatoes, care being taken that they are not bruised or injured in the process. **One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 12 pounds for an acre.**



Long Red Mangel

- McCULLOUGH'S NORWOOD.** One of the most uniform of all Beets, with small tops of bronzy red. The bulbs are handsome and round, smooth, and of good marketable size. Skin, deep blood-red; the flesh dark.
- ARLINGTON.** A dark-leaved, early blood variety, closely following Eclipse in maturing, but of much darker color and superior quality. An excellent Beet for market gardeners.
- BASSANO.** (The Table Sugar-Beet.) A very early flat variety, tender, juicy; flesh white and rose-colored, very sweet.
- BASTIANS BLOOD TURNIP.** Flesh dark red color, a standard round variety, with small top.
- COLUMBIA.** One of the finest main-crop Beets. Flesh deep blood-red, and of rich flavor. The roots can be used when only partially grown.
- CRIMSON GLOBE.** A handsome early or main-crop variety, of medium size, almost globe shaped and entirely free from rootlets. The flesh is blood-red, slightly zoned.
- CROSBY'S IMPROVED EGYPTIAN.** An improved strain of the Egyptian Beet, especially recommended as an extra early sort. It is much thicker than the original strain.
- DETROIT.** Color of skin dark blood-red; flesh bright-red, zoned with a lighter shade, very crisp, tender and sweet.
- EARLY BLOOD.** Flesh dark red color; a standard round variety, with small top.
- ECLIPSE.** One of the best early sorts, with a small tap root and small collar. Flesh dark red, zoned with a lighter shade, sweet, crisp and tender, especially when young.
- EDMAND'S EARLY.** Uniform small top, bronzy red. Exceedingly tender and sweet; skin blood-red; flesh dark red.
- EGYPTIAN EXTRA EARLY.** One of the earliest, of good quality and medium size; a fine forcer, small top.
- HALF LONG BLOOD.** One of the best for winter use. Roots are only half as long as the Long Blood, but weigh as much on account of their thickness.
- LONG DARK BLOOD.** A good late variety for fall and winter use; sweet and tender.
- SWISS CHARD GIANT LUCULLUS.** The plants grow from 2 to 2½ feet tall and when fully developed produce about a dozen creamy white curled leaves, which are carried on broad thick stalks, about 12 inches long. The leafy portion of the plant should be cooked like spinach and the stalks like Asparagus.
- SWISS CHARD OR SILVER BEET.** Its leaves make splendid "greens" and the broad, white stalks or midribs are cooked and served like Asparagus.

## SUGAR BEETS FOR STOCK

Sugar Beets are not as heavy yielders as the Mangels, but are of superior quality, containing a large amount of sugar. They are excellent for feeding cows, improving wonderfully the quantity and quality of the milk.

**Five to six pounds of seed required per acre.**

**VILMORIN'S IMPROVED.** A medium sized white Sugar Beet, perfect in shape and color of roots.

**LANE'S IMPERIAL.** Early, large and productive.

**GIANT HALF-SUGAR GREEN TOP.** Longish ovoid, red skin; white flesh.

## MANGEL-WURZELS

Sow in rows 2½ feet apart as soon as the ground can be thoroughly worked. Cover seed about 1½ inches, making ground firm over the seed. When 4 inches high, thin to 8 inches apart. 1 ounce will sow 200 feet of drill. **Six pounds of seed required per acre.**

**GOLDEN TANKARD.** Bright yellow, large, handsome, heavy cropper.

**MAMMOTH LONG RED.** Roots of large size and excellent quality.



# CABBAGE

**CULTURE**—For plants of the earliest sorts, sow seed in January or February under glass, and prick out in flats or frames about 2 inches apart each way. Transplant to open ground as soon in Spring as the land can be properly prepared. A rich, warm, fibrous loam is best. Have the plants in the rows 20 to 24 inches apart, and rows at least 2 feet apart. Give thorough cultivation and irrigate in dry weather if practicable.

For late Cabbage plants, sow seed in drills in open ground during April and May, and transplant in June and July.

Sow one ounce for 2,500 plants; 5 ounces for one acre.



McCullough's Early Louisville Drumhead

**MCCULLOUGH'S EARLY LOUISVILLE DRUMHEAD.** Originated by us several years ago, and is still the peer of all other varieties for early market purposes throughout this section. Our Louisville forms large, solid heads, and is the earliest large-heading variety, while, if planted later, it makes excellent heads for winter. The quality is very fine, and is remarkable for its certainty to head.

**MCCULLOUGH'S EARLY MARKET.** A new, early, round head Cabbage. Will produce double the crop of any other early variety; always extremely solid and fine ribbed. Once known it will hold its own with the market gardeners and home growers alike. It is exceedingly tender, fine grained, and as a cropper no early cabbage will approach it.

**COPENHAGEN MARKET.** It is the earliest large, round headed sort. The ripening is early and uniform, maturing at one time and almost with Early Jersey Wakefield. Considering its early season, the heads are remarkably large. One of its chief features is compactness; its leaves, which are light green, are round, dish-shape and fold tightly together in remarkably compact and solid form.

**EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.** A leading early variety, and one of the best for private or market gardener's use; conical shape and good quality.

**THE CHARLESTON, OR LARGE WAKEFIELD.** Large, solid heads, of good quality, a few days later than Early Jersey Wakefield.

**EARLY WINNINGSTADT.** Conical shape; quality very good.

**EARLY SUMMER.** A second early, with large, solid, flattish heads, coming in a few days later than the Wakefield; a sure header.

**GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN.** One of the earliest with large, solid heads. The globe shaped outer leaves are very small, which admits of close planting.

**EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH.** Large, solid heads, of fine flavor. An excellent variety.

**ALL HEAD, EARLY.** The largest heading of the second early sorts; remarkably solid.

**ALL-SEASON'S (Vandergaw).** An early Drumhead Cabbage, yielding large heads.

**SUCCESSION.** A good second early, round head sort; heads are solid, keep well and are of splendid quality; the color is a beautiful light green.

**SUREHEAD.** This is a good strain of late Flat Dutch, having great reliability for heading. The heads grow large, and are of good texture.

**MCCULLOUGH'S PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH.** Heads large, round, solid, broad and flat on top. They open white and crisp, are tender and well-flavored. The best variety for keeping.

**DANISH BALLHEAD.** Heads of good marketable size, averaging about 8 pounds, nearly round, solid and superior quality. As a keeper it excels all others.

**LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD.** A favorite winter variety. The heads grow to very large size and heavy weight. They are solid, of good quality and texture.

**AUTUMN KING.** A fine strain of late Cabbage. It produces regular, even heads of enormous size, with few outer leaves.

**MAMMOTH ROCK RED.** The largest and most solid of the red varieties; a sure heading sort and tender.

**AMERICAN DRUMHEAD SAVOY.** Heads large and very finely curled; short stalk and compact grower; an excellent keeper.

## CHINESE OR CELERY CABBAGE.

This new vegetable is a species of Cabbage with a fine delicate flavor and resembles a stalk of Celery more than a head of Cabbage. It is as tender as Head Lettuce and is rapidly coming into general use for salads or cold slaw. The many uses to which it can be put is bound to make it popular with the public as well as the market gardener.

Seed should be sown about the first of August in rows 24 to 36 inches apart, thinning to 15 inches apart in the rows.

If weather is warm at time of heading tie up like Endive and keep well watered.

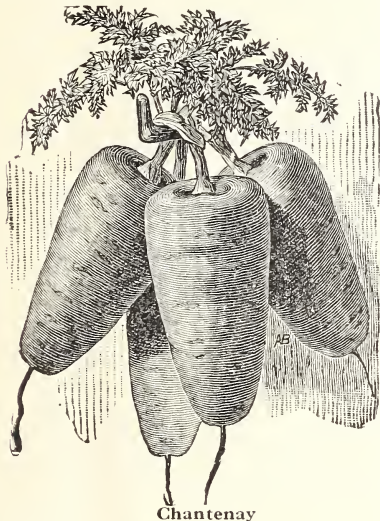
As this variety will not stand frost it should be stored in a cool, frost-proof cellar. Early sowing is not recommended.



# CARROT

**One Ounce Will Sow 200 Feet of Drill. 3½ Pounds for an Acre.**

A light, sandy loam, well-tilled and manured the previous year, best suits the Carrot. For early crop, sow as early as the ground can be worked, in drills 10 inches apart, and thin, 5 inches in the rows. The French Forcing, owing to its extreme earliness, is used for hotbed culture. The late sorts, long and half-long varieties (main crop), sow from middle of May until first of July in drills 12 to 14 inches apart. Thin out to 6 and 7 inches in a row. Keep the hoe at work. Carrot seed is slow to germinate.



Chantenay

## CAULIFLOWER

**One Ounce Produces About 2,000 Plants.**

**CULTURE.**—For early forcing, sow in December or January or for spring planting in January or February in gentle hot beds or cold frames. For field culture sow and give same treatment as for early cabbage. They require plenty of manure, moisture and cultivation. After they begin to head, fasten the leaves together over the top to protect from the sun and keep white.

**MCCULLOUGH'S EARLIEST DWARF ERFURT.** On account of its dwarf and compact habit, the plants may be set out twenty-two inches each way, so that twelve thousand can be planted on an acre. For pickling it is the standard size. Compact and solid texture of the snow-white heads, combined with the delicious flavor, surpasses all.

**EARLY SNOWBALL.** (True). Extremely early, dwarf, producing magnificent white heads. Well adapted to hot-bed culture.

**DANISH GIANT.** A large, heavy sort, maturing soon after our Earliest Dwarf Erfurt.

**EARLY PARIS.** Heads large, white, compact and solid; tender and delicious; leaves large, stalks short.

**LENORMAND'S.** A large, late, short-stemmed, variety, with well-formed white heads.

**AUTUMN GIANT.** One of the finest late varieties, of robust habit, heads large, compact and thoroughly protected by leaves.

\*To preserve Celery for winter, dig trenches 1 foot in width and as deep as the tops of the plants. Stand the Celery in these, erect as they grow, with what dirt adheres to the roots, packing closely, but not crowding. After the trench is filled it should be covered with straw or leaves as a protection from frost. Do not cover until the weather becomes quite cold, and then only a little at a time as the cold becomes greater. Celery will bear a good deal of frost. The trench must have good drainage.

**EARLY MARKET, STUMP-ROOTED.** A very choice strain, tender, fine-grained flesh; free from core and of a deep golden yellow color. A most excellent forcer.

**CHANTENAY HALF-LONG SCARLET.** A stump-rooted variety, resembling the Nantes Carrot, but having a larger shoulder, and more productive.

**DANVERS.** A cylindrical-shaped Carrot of good size and stump-rooted, rich, dark orange color, grows to a large size, smooth and the flesh very close in texture, with little core.

**EARLY SCARLET HORN.** The favorite early red summer variety; fine grained and good flavor.

**IMPROVED RUBICON.** A beautiful half-long Carrot. It grows about same length as the Danvers, but thicker and a rich, dark orange color. It is an enormous cropper and a splendid variety for the market gardener.

**GUERANDE, OR OXHEART.** A thick Carrot, 5 inches long and blunt at the lower extremity. It grows rapidly.

**MCCULLOUGH'S INTERMEDIATE.** The roots grow very regular and smooth, productive, rich color, sweet and tender flesh. Excellent variety for either field or garden.

**IMPROVED LONG ORANGE.** A standard late variety; deep orange color. It is of excellent table quality, and is highly nutritious for stock.

**LARGE WHITE BELGIAN.** The lower part of the root is white; that growing and exposed above ground, green. It is exclusively grown for stock.

## CELERY

**One Ounce Will Produce 15,000 Plants.**

**CULTURE.**—Sow seeds in a hot bed or coldframe. As soon as the plants are about 3 inches high, transplant to a nicely prepared bed in the border, setting them 4 or 5 inches apart. When about 8 inches high, and fine, stocky plants, set them in the trenches. Earth up a little during the summer, keeping the leaf-stalks close together, so that the soil cannot get between them. Finish earthing up in autumn, and never hoe or earth up in moist weather, nor when the plants are moistened with dew.

**MCCULLOUGH'S PARIS GOLDEN YELLOW.** The best Celery for early use. Its rich, golden yellow color, close habit and compact growth, and the readiness with which it is bleached and rendered marketable, makes it invaluable to the gardener and exceedingly popular with every planter. The entire stock is solid and crisp.

**GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING.** An early, desirable sort, requiring but little labor to blanch. The heart is a rich, golden yellow, with light yellowish-green outer leaves.

**EASY BLANCHING.** Stalks thick, brittle and excellent flavor. Adapted to early use as well as storing for Winter.

**WHITE PLUME.** Is unsurpassed for fall and early winter use, requiring very little earthing up to blanch it.

**SNOW WHITE.** A pure white, self-blanching variety. Vigorous growth, ease of blanching, richness of flavor, crispness and purity.

**GOLDEN-HEARTED DWARF.** A popular variety. Handsome color, medium size, fine flavor.

**GIANT PASCAL.** A superior keeping sort. The stalks are very large, thick, solid, crisp, and of rich nutty flavor.

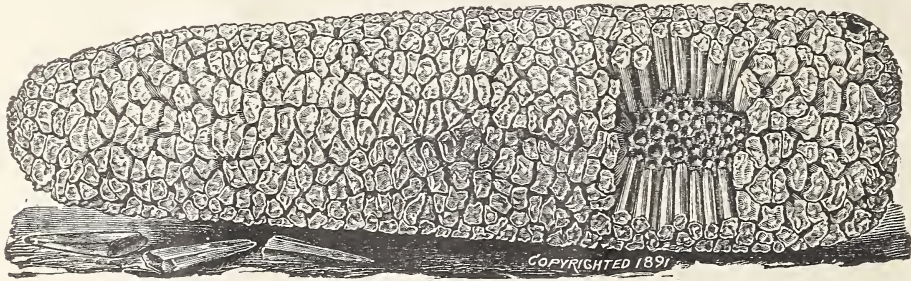
**TRIUMPH.** The best late Celery. A strong and vigorous grower, with very large but crisp, brittle, tender and fine flavored stalks.

**CELERIAC, LARGE ERFURT.** When sliced, with vinegar and oil, makes a delicious salad.

# CORN, SWEET OR SUGAR

One Pound Will Plant 200 Hills. Ten to Twelve Pounds for an Acre in Hills.

The Sweet or Sugar varieties being liable to rot in cold or wet ground, should not be planted before May or until the ground has become warm, and for a succession continue planting every two weeks until the middle of July, in rich, well manured ground, in hills 3 feet apart each way, covering about half an inch and then thin out 3 plants to a hill, or plant in rows 4 feet apart, and to stand 8 inches apart in the rows.



Country Gentleman Sugar Corn

**PREMO.** The best extra early variety. It can be planted early, as the young plants will withstand slight frosts. The stalks are strong and vigorous, growing about 5 feet in height. The ears are large for so early a variety, and of a fine sweet flavor.

**EARLY SHEFFIELD.** Early variety. The stalks are strong and vigorous, bearing one or two fine ears to a stalk. The ears are large and free from smut. The grains are of medium size, 10 or 12 rowed, well filled to each end of the ear; juicy, and of a fine sweet flavor.

**GOLDEN BANTAM.** An extra early variety of vigorous growth and delicious flavor. The stalks grow about 4 feet high, and bear two and three good ears, averaging 6 inches in length. The broad, yellow grains extend to the extreme rounded tip. An excellent variety for market gardeners, as the distinct color and splendid flavor makes it one of the best sorts for successive plantings.

**GOLDEN GIANT.** It excels all the other early varieties of corn in size, productiveness and quality; and all the late varieties in quality and early maturity while equaling them in size.

**KENDAL'S EARLY GIANT.** Very early, fit for use 60 days from planting. Ears large, 8 to 10 inches in length, twelve rows to a cob. Kernels pure white, sweet and tender.

**MAMMOTH WHITE CORY.** An extra early sweet corn. Ears, twelve-rowed; twice the size of the old Cory, white-cobbed and covered with large white grains of extra quality.

**EARLY MINNESOTA.** Very early, alike in the market or family garden. Ears of fair size and good quality.

**CROSBY'S EARLY.** A great favorite; productive and of excellent quality.

**EARLY EVERGREEN.** An early strain of Evergreen of great value. This variety resembles the Stowell's Evergreen, but is ready for use much earlier, and remains in good condition equally as long. The ears grow to a good size, usually about 7 inches long, and contain from 16 to 18 rows of deep, sweet grains.

**EARLY MAMMOTH.** A second early variety. The ears are of large size, tapering well toward the point; kernels large and very sweet.

**COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.** Will delight the most fastidious epicure, retaining its delicate tenderness and flavor even when a little old. The ears are of good size, are produced in abundance, averaging 3 good ears to the stalk. The cob is small, giving great depth to the kernels, but the great merit is its delicious quality.

**STOWELL'S EVERGREEN.** Standard variety, both for home use and market, and is the general favorite. The ears are of a large size, grains deep, exceptionally tender and sugary, and has the advantage of remaining longer in the green state than any other.

**WHITE EVERGREEN.** A valuable main crop variety. The stalks are of vigorous growth. The ears very large and uniformly well filled to the tip with long, slender grains of the purest whiteness and most delicious sweet flavor.

**MCCULLOUGH'S CINNATINI MARKET, OR CLUB ZIG-ZAG EVERGREEN.** This variety originated in this market and has become the best seller on the Cincinnati market. A late ZIG-Zag Evergreen Corn, the ear ordinarily being twice the size in diameter of any other sort, while in sweetness and flavor it cannot be excelled.

**ZIG-ZAG EVERGREEN.** This is one of the sweetest and best late Sweet Corns. The ears are as large as those of the Evergreen, but the kernels are placed irregularly or zig-zag upon the cob, which is always an indication of great sweetness in any variety of Sugar Corn.

**MAMMOTH SUGAR.** A late variety, producing ears of very large size and fine flavor.

**BLACK MEXICAN.** A black-grained variety; sweet, tender; must be picked young to avoid a black appearance when cooked.

## GARDEN CORN

**ADAM'S EXTRA EARLY.** The hardest and earliest variety for table use, but not a Sugar Corn; can be planted earlier than any other corn.

**ADAM'S EARLY.** While not a Sugar Corn, is a tender white Corn for the table; can be planted earlier and will be ready in sixty days.

## CHICORY

**LARGE ROOTED OR MAGDEBURG.** Used to mix with, or as a substitute for coffee. Cultivation the same as for Carrots.

**WITLOOF CHICORY.** Esteemed as a salad plant. Spring-sown seeds produce long Parsnip-like roots by fall, when they are taken up, the leaves cut off and the roots then trenched and covered with soil 8 inches over the crown; over this is placed a 2 or 3 foot layer of fresh manure which induces a new growth of blanched leaves folded in the form of Cos Lettuce; these are removed as required during the winter and eaten raw as salad.

## COLLARDS

A species of Cabbage, very popular in the Southern States. Cultivate in the same manner as Cabbage. Georgia grown.

## CORN SALAD, OR FETTICUS

One Ounce Will Sow 200 Feet of Row. Six Pounds for an Acre.

Used as a salad winter and spring. Sow in spring, in drills one foot apart; will mature in six to eight weeks. For winter and early spring use, sow in drills in August and September. Cover with straw on the approach of winter, the same as Spinach.

**LARGE SEEDED.** The most satisfactory to grow.

## CRESS

Sow thickly in shallow drills, early in the spring, and at intervals throughout the season, for a succession, as it soon runs to seed. Water Cress requires a stream of running water, ditch or pond, in which it will grow without care, except at first keeping weeds from interfering with it.

**EXTRA CURLED OR PEPPERGRASS.** Fine flavor, and the best sort for dry soils.

**ERFURT WATER CRESS.** A most desirable and appetizing salad, thriving best in shallow water, on the edges of streams



# CUCUMBER

One Ounce Will Plant Fifty Hills; Two to Three Pounds Per Acre

**CULTURE.**—For early use, plant, if the weather has become settled and warm, in hills 4 to 6 feet apart each way; thin out to four of the strongest plants to each hill, after all danger from frost is over. They succeed best in a warm, moist, rich, loamy soil. Continue planting at intervals for a succession. The Cucumbers should be gathered when large enough for use, whether required or not; if left to ripen, it destroys their productiveness. For pickles, plant from June until the middle of July. The yellow-striped cucumber or squash beetle is the most serious insect enemy of this crop. Bordeaux Arsenate of Lead Mixture is by far the best remedy yet discovered. Dilute it with water, 3 ounces to the gallon, and spray it on the vines when in danger of the beetle or blight.

**McCULLOUGH'S SPECIAL.** An excellent Cucumber for both forcing and outdoor use. The fruit grows 11 to 15 inches long, slim, slightly pointed, a dark glossy green color, which it keeps until ripe. In quality it is very tender, brittle and of fine flavor. A vigorous grower, withstanding blight better than other long sorts.

**EARLY FORTUNE.** The finest type of White Spine. Early and very productive; fruit grows 9 inches long, slightly tapering, flesh white, firm and crisp with very few seeds; color dark green. Quality is excellent, either when sliced for use at the table, or for making pickles.

**OHIO WHITE SPINE.** This is the best strain of extra early White Spine for the market gardeners' out-door growing. It is hardy and an excellent shipper. It is extensively grown in the South for shipping North early in the season. Fruit grows 7 to 10 inches long, of a deep green color, and full at both ends.

**DAVIS PERFECT.** Splendidly adapted for growing either under glass or in the garden. In color, a dark, glossy green; shape, slim and symmetrical, with an average length of 10 to 12 inches. They are as early as the earliest strain of White Spine.

**EARLY CLUSTER.** A much-esteemed early variety, growing in clusters; is extremely productive.

**EARLY FRAME.** A good variety for pickling and table; of medium size.

**EVERGREEN.** Produces fruit of medium size, crisp and of good quality. One of the best varieties for slicing or pickling.

**GREEN PROLIFIC.** One of the best pickling varieties; dark green, tender, crisp, very productive; good for table use.

**IMPROVED WHITE SPINE.** The favorite market variety largely used for forcing and extensively grown South for shipping North early in the season. The fruit grows from 7 to 10 inches long, is quite smooth, of a deep green color, and full at both ends.

**JERSEY PICKLE.** As a pickling variety it is unsurpassed. Its characteristics are its uniform growth and its immense productiveness.

**LONG GREEN.** A standard late sort, crisp and tender, very prolific, excellent for the table, and makes a hard, brittle pickle.

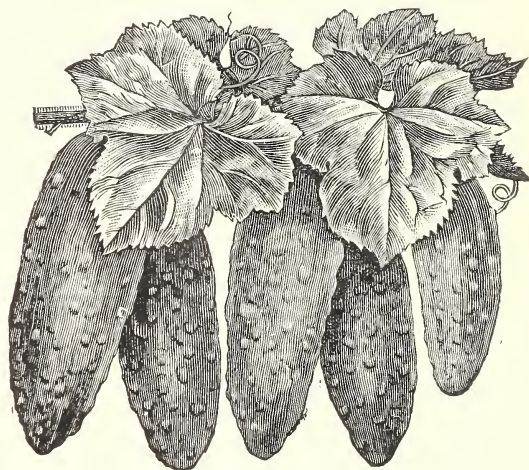
**NICHOLS' MEDIUM GREEN.** One of the best for pickling, and excellent for forcing or slicing. Always straight and smooth. In length it is between White Spine and Long Green.

## EGG PLANT

One Ounce Will Produce About 2,000 Plants.

**BLACK BEAUTY.** This beautiful Egg Plant is ten days earlier than New York Improved. The skin is a rich, lustrous, purplish black.

**NEW YORK IMPROVED.** This is the leading market variety everywhere.



Jersey Pickle

## ENDIVE

One Ounce of Seed To 300 Feet of Row

**BROAD-LEAVED BATAVIAN.** Leaves broad, light green, nearly plain.

**GREEN CURLED.** Very hardy, crisp and tender.

**MOSS CURLED.** It is excellent for winter use.

## KOHL-RABI

(Turnip Rooted Cabbage)

One Ounce of Seed for 1,500 Plants.

For any early crop, start in a hotbed and treat the same as early Cabbage. For winter use, sow the middle of June. Stems just above the ground swell into a bulb, resembling a turnip.

**EARLY WHITE VIENNA.** The flesh is white and tender.

**EARLY PURPLE VIENNA.** Differs from the above in color.

## Kale, or Borecole

The Kales are more hardy than Cabbage, and make excellent greens for winter and spring use, and are improved by frost. Sow from May to June, and cultivate the same as Cabbage. For early spring use, sow in September, and protect during the winter.

**NORWOOD DWARF CURLED.** A beautiful curled and crimped sort, of strong, vigorous habit, attractive appearance and a bright green color. It is superior to all other sorts, and is, undoubtedly, the best for private gardens. It rarely exceeds 12 inches in height, but spreads out under good cultivation to 2 feet in diameter.

**DWARF CURLED SIBERIAN.** Leaves yellowish-green, finely curled. Sow in September for early winter and spring use.

**TALL SCOTCH.** Leaves green, beautifully curled and wrinkled; grows about 2 feet in height; hardy, being improved by frost.



## LETTUCE

**CULTURE.**—Sow the seed in hotbeds or flats during February or early March, prick the young seedlings out in flats or cold frame 4 inches apart each way, and as soon as a nice, rich, warm spot can be prepared in open ground in Spring, transplant the well hardened plants in rows, a foot apart, allowing 8 to 12 inches space between the plants in the row.

**McCULLOUGH'S SELECTED NONPAREIL.** The finest market variety. Its beautiful yellowish-green color, crimped, curled and well formed heads, tender quality and sweet flavor, place it at the head of the list for the market gardener or for family use. It withstands the heat of summer and retains its sweetness for a long time.

**ALL SEASONS.** A large, medium late sort, heart well bleached; leaves broad, smooth and thick; color light grayish-green, never spotted or brownish; quality excellent.

**BIG BOSTON.** Resembles the popular Boston Market, but is nearly twice as large; desirable for forcing in frames and for spring and fall outdoor planting.

**HANSON.** Heads green, with white heart. Large size; crisp, tender.

**ICEBERG.** A large, late, crisp Cabbage-heading variety; heads firm and hard, leaves broad and light green in color, with faint brown tracing on the borders. Quality good.

**MAY KING.** A very early and extra fine variety for spring and fall use in the open garden. The heads are 6 to 7 inches in diameter, with the light green outer leaves folding closely about the round, solid heads.



McCullough's Nonpareil Lettuce

**NEW YORK OR LOS ANGELES MARKET.** Plants of large growth, producing closely folded heads of immense size; the inner portion is beautifully blanched; outer leaves a deep rich green.

**TENNIS BALL, WHITE SEEDED.** The sort so extensively grown for forcing and heading under glass; good size; firm heads.

**WAYAHEAD.** It is not only earlier than May King, and other fine early varieties, but the tightly folded heads are generally larger in size. The outer leaves are a light green, with the inner head finely blanched to a rich buttery yellow.

**YELLOW-SEEDED BUTTER.** A distinct sort, making a compact yellow head, of excellent flavor, withstands heat well.

**BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON.** It forms large, loose leaves of ideal color; the leaves are large, thin, tender and of good quality. It is one of the best sorts for use under glass as well as for early outdoor planting.

**EARLY CURLED SIMPSON.** Does not head, but forms a close, compact mass of leaves; very early; excellent for forcing.

**EARLY CURLED SILESIA.** Early, loose heads, curled, tender and fine flavor.

**GRAND RAPIDS.** The plant is upright, and forms a loose head or cluster of large, light, yellowish-green leaves, slightly crimped and blistered and rather thin, which will stand shipping long distances better than most sorts.

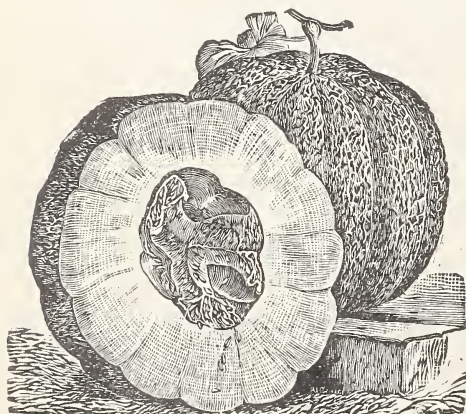
**PRIZE HEAD.** This popular variety produces large, loose heads, finely crimped and fringed leaves, outer portions shaded brown.

**WHITE STAR.** A crisp, loose-heading variety, leaves broad, crimped and twisted. Color very light green

## MELON, MUSK

One Ounce Will Plant About 50 Hills. 2 to 3 Pounds in Hills Per Acre

**CULTURE.**—Plant when all danger of frost is over, in hills 5 to 6 feet apart each way; scatter a dozen seeds to a hill, and after they are out of danger from bugs, thin to three or four plants. When they have four or five rough leaves, pinch off the end of the main shoot, which will cause the lateral branches to put forth sooner.



Extra Early Hackensack

**ACME.** Medium size; flesh thick, green, very fine flavored and sweet.

**DEFENDER.** Medium size, salmon flesh, and delicious flavor; oval shape, slightly ribbed and covered with a slight netting.

**DELICIOUS GOLD LINED.** The shape is slightly oval and it is heavily netted; the flesh is thick, fine grained and sweet. The color is green with a gold margin next to the seed cavity.

**EMERALD GEM.** Ripens early; medium size; nearly round; flesh a delicate light salmon color, very thick, fine grained.

**EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK.** A careful selection from Hackensack. Produces melons two weeks earlier.

**HACKENSACK.** Melons grow to large size and attractive appearance. Flesh green, very sweet and sugary. Outer skin is heavily netted.

**HONEY DEW.** Average size is about six to eight inches in diameter and they weigh five to six pounds. Skin smooth with little netting and of creamy yellow color when ripe. Flesh is green, thick, melting, fine grained and can be eaten almost to the rind. Not easily bruised and stand shipping long distances. Easily pulled when ripe and will keep for several weeks.

**IMPROVED GREEN NUTMEG.** A large melon, nearly round, deeply ribbed, flesh thick, light green, delicious flavor.

**JENNY LIND.** The earliest variety; netted, of small, round size; excellent flavor.

**OHIO SUGAR.** The flesh is an attractive green of fine texture, sugary juicy, tender and free from stringiness. It is round, inclined to oval distinctly ribbed, and thickly netted; handsome and uniform shape market and home-garden Melon; because of its firm flesh and solidity it is a splendid shipper. Produces good melons on a great variety of soils.

**OSAGE, OR MILLER'S CREAM.** A favorite salmon-fleshed variety. Large, oval, slightly ribbed and netted; skin is very dark green.

**ROCKY FORD.** The flesh is green, thick and juicy. It is early and wonderfully productive.

**TIP TOP.** A yellow-fleshed melon of handsome appearance and excellent quality.



# MELON, WATER

One Ounce Will Plant 15 Hills. 4 to 5 Pounds for an Acre.

**CULTURE.**—See directions given under Muskmelons. Watermelons, however, are slightly less subject to "bug" depredations and disease attacks than Muskmelons. At the same time they are more easily hurt by strong spray mixtures, and caution in the use of such mixtures is advisable.

**BLUE GEM, OR ICEBERG.** Grows large, flesh a beautiful shade of pink, darker than Kolb's Gem, heart large and flesh extends close to the outer skin; sweet and delicious.

**BOSS.** Color dark green; flesh deep scarlet; rind hard but thin; quality the best.

**COLE'S EARLY.** Large heart, flesh of fine texture and good flavor. Rind thin; fine for the home garden.

**CUBAN QUEEN.** Flesh bright red, tender and melting, luscious, crisp, very sugary.

**DARK ICING, OR ICE RIND.** A very solid sort with a thin rind, and possesses most delicious flavor.

**DIXIE.** A cross between the Kolb Gem and old-fashioned Mountain Sweet, surpassing the former in earliness, productiveness and shipping qualities.

**EXCEL.** Fruits oblong in shape, dark green color with tracings of light green; flesh deep red crisp and tender. Weight, 35 to 60 pounds. Its carrying and keeping qualities are unsurpassed.

**FLORIDA FAVORITE.** Oblong in shape, growing to large size; rind dark, with light green stripes; flesh light crimson, crisp and deliciously sweet.

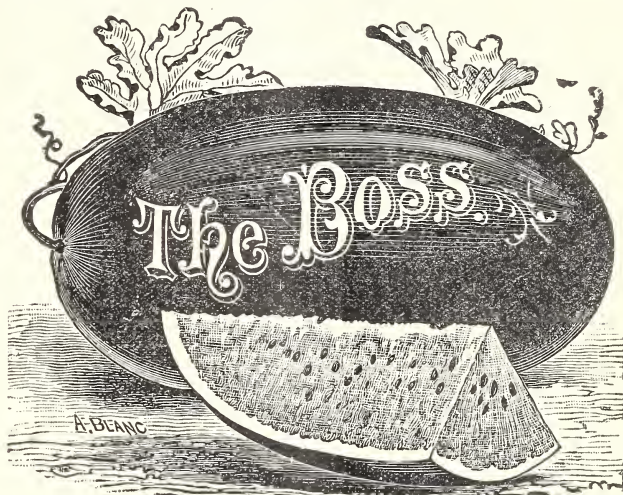
**FORDHOOK EARLY.** The fruit is of good size, skin dark green, flesh bright red; crisp, sweet, and of splendid quality. Excellent shipping variety.

**GRAY MONARCH.** Large size; the skin is a mottled gray; shape long; flesh bright crimson and of sweet, delicious flavor.

**HALBERT HONEY.** A very sweet, long, dark green variety. Fruits average 18 to 20 inches long, have a thin rind and deep red meat of delightfully delicious flavor; pulp entirely free from stringiness; seeds white. One of the finest for the home garden.

**IRISH GREY.** The size is uniform and large; color of rind yellowish gray and almost as tough as that of the citron; ripens earlier than Watson and will keep in good condition for a long time after picking; very prolific and a good shipper. A fine market sort.

**JUMBO, OR SHAKERS BLUE.** Melons grow from 16 to 18 inches long by 12 to 15 inches in diameter; the skin is dark green; flesh is red and the flavor superb.



**KENTUCKY WONDER.** Shape oblong, attaining a good size, skin dark green and beautifully marked. Flesh a beautiful rich scarlet color, crisp, rich, sugary, always firm and solid;

**KLECKLEY'S SWEET.** Where sweetness combined with large size is desired this variety will surely please; it has that crisp, sugary flavor so much desired. It is the sweetest of all. Oval shape.

**KOLB'S GEM.** Probably the most extensively grown for long distance shipping of any Watermelon. The flesh is bright red and of good flavor. Melons large, of very thick, oval blocky form; skin handsomely marked in stripes of light and dark green. One of the most productive and best keeping melons.

**LONG LIGHT ICING.** The skin a mottled gray color, shape long, flesh bright crimson and of sweet, delicious flavor.

**PEERLESS, OR ICE CREAM.** Of medium size; skin light mottled green; flesh scarlet.

**RATTLESNAKE, OR GYPSY.** Fruit large, oblong, striped; flesh red.

**SWEETHEART.** Vine vigorous and productive, flesh bright red solid and very tender and sweet.

**TOM WATSON.** Early, fruit uniform in size, oblong in form. The skin is rich, dark green; flesh bright red, very sweet and tender; the seeds lie close to the rind, leaving a very large, solid, red core.

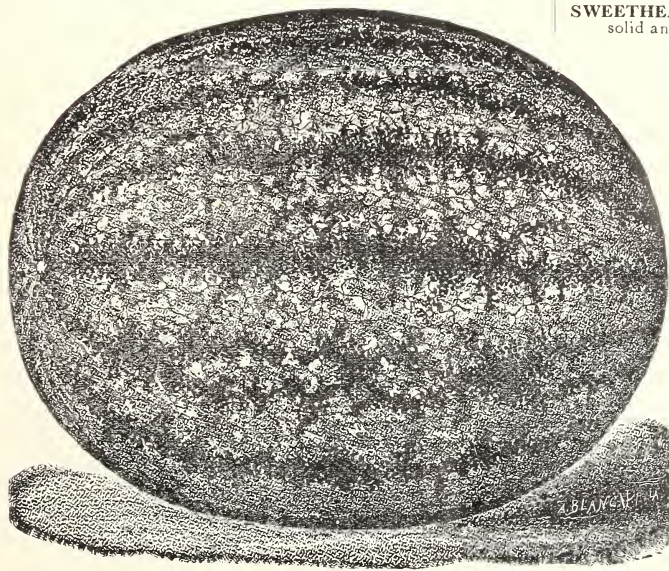
## OKRA OR GUMBO

It is the easiest culture, and grows freely, bearing abundantly in any garden. Sown at the usual time of all tender vegetables, in drills two inches deep, setting the plants from two to three feet apart.

**DWARF GREEN.** The best of the dwarf sorts. It makes a stocky growth of plant and is very productive. The pods are long, slender and of a light green color.

**LONG GREEN.** Taller than the preceding, bearing long, ridged pods. Highly esteemed in the South.

**WHITE VELVET.** Pods are round and smooth, larger than those of any other Okra, and never prickly.



KOLB'S GEM



## ONION SEED

One Ounce for 300 Feet of Drill. Five to Six Pounds per Acre.

**CULTURE.**—For sets, drill the seed thickly as early as possible in the spring. As soon as the tops dry off in the summer, remove to a dry airy place. May also be grown to full size the first season by sowing thinly in drills one foot apart and one-quarter inch deep, in March or early April, thinning to three or four inches apart.

**YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS.** A standard sort and one of the most desirable. Our strain of this variety is the true globe shape. Onion growers throughout the country prefer this type of onion to all others, and it is with this in view that the bulbs from which our seed is grown are specially and carefully selected as to shape.

**SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE.** A very large, handsome, globular-shaped yellow variety, very productive, of mild flavor. The outer skin pale yellow; the bulbs are of globe shape and good keepers.

**YELLOW DANVERS.** Bulb of good size and flat, the standard yellow onion for market or home use, being both early and an enormous yielder as well as good keeper.

**YELLOW DUTCH, OR STRASBURG.** A good keeper and well flavored; bright straw-colored skin and somewhat flattened shape. The Onions grow to a good size and are very mild.

**PRIZE TAKER.** This is the large, pale, yellow Onion that is offered for sale in the fruit stores and markets in the fall. Flesh white, of mild and delicate flavor. The large Onions are raised first year from seed, and produce enormous crops.

**LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD.** Grows to full size the first season from seed. The Onions are large, flat in shape, with skin of a purplish-red color and flesh of a purplish-white color, rather strong-flavored and an excellent keeper.

**SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE.** Beautiful globe shape; of medium size and a good keeper and of superior quality. This variety is very popular in some sections.



Yellow Danvers

**WHITE PORTUGAL, OR SILVER SKIN.** This variety is one of the leading white sorts. The bulbs are flat in shape and mature early. Largely used for growing sets.

**SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE.** Pure white color, mild flavor. A good keeper and very productive. It is best to dry these Onions in a shady place, where they will get plenty of air.

**MAMMOTH SILVER KING.** A large, flat variety. Specimens have been grown to weigh as high as 4 lbs. Skin pure white and flesh tender.

**WHITE QUEEN.** A rapid-growing variety of mild flavor; pure white and splendid for pickling.

**WHITE BARLETTA.** An extra early small, white Onion; similar to White Queen.

## ONION SETS

Prices Subject to Market Changes

Onion Sets should be planted out as early in the spring as the ground is dry enough to work; plant them in rows 12 inches apart, with sets 2 inches apart in the row.

YELLOW ONION SETS

WHITE ONION SETS

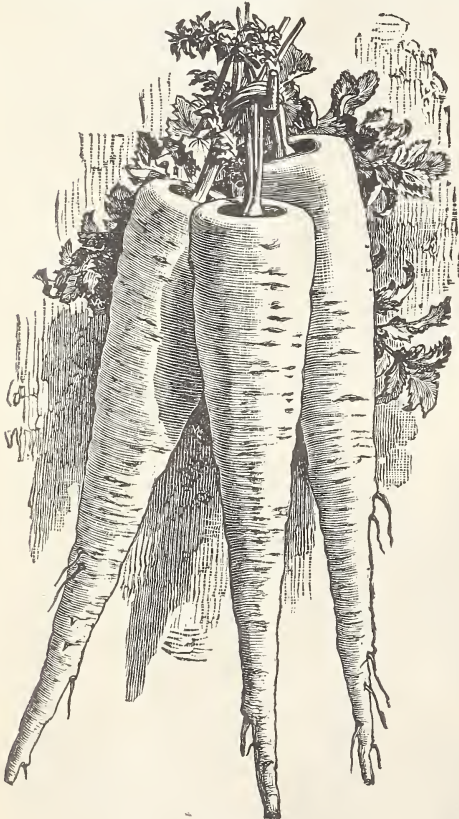
## PARSNIPS

One Ounce for 200 Feet of Drill; 4 to 5 Pounds per Acre.

Sow Seed early in Spring, in deep, rich soil in drills. Scatter the seeds thinly and cover evenly with the rake. After the appearance of the plant the soil must be stirred frequently until the leaves cover the ground. The seed is slow to germinate, and is frequently a long time in coming up will vegetate sooner by steeping 6 to 12 hours in a liquid manure, diluted with water, and mixed with sand before sowing. When well up thin out to 5 or 6 inches apart in the rows. Unlike Carrots, they are improved by frost, and it is usual to take up in fall a certain quantity for winter use, leaving the rest in the ground until spring, to be dug as required.

**LARGE SUGAR, OR HOLLOW CROWN.** The best variety; roots long, very smooth, white, tender, sugary and of excellent flavor. This strain was made, by careful selection of roots growing to an ideal shape and having the distinct hollow crown.

**STUDENT, OR GUERNSEY.** A good half-long variety, smooth, sweet and of delicate flavor.



Long, Smooth, or Hollow Crown



## PARSLEY

One Ounce to 200 Feet of Drill.

Sow thickly early in April, in rows one foot apart and one-half inch deep; thin out the plants to stand six inches apart in the rows. The seed is of slow germination, taking from three to four weeks to make its appearance, and often failing to come up in dry weather. To assist its coming up quicker, soak the seed a few hours in warm water or sprout in damp earth, and sow when it swells or bursts.

**EXTRA DOUBLE CURLED.** Beautifully crimped and curled.

**MOSS CURLED.** Fine for garnishing.

**NORWOOD.** Fine curled leaves of rich dark green, compact growth, finest quality.

**HAMBURG TURNIP ROOTED.** The fleshy root resembles a parsnip and is used for flavoring soup, stews, etc.



McCullough's Norwood Parsley

## PEPPER

One Ounce of Seed for 1,500 Plants.

**CULTURE.**—Sow early in the Spring in hotbeds, if possible, and transplant to the open ground when the weather is favorable, or sow in drills in warm, mellow soil, late in the Spring and then thin out so as to stand 18 inches apart.

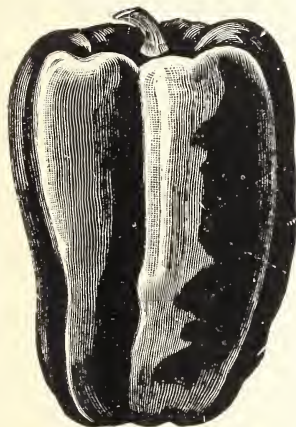
**CELESTIAL.** Fruit conical in shape, 1 to 2 inches long; green from the blossom, turning alternately to lemon, golden and scarlet.

**CHINESE GIANT.** Flesh is thick, mild and very sweet. Largest Pepper grown.

**GOLDEN DAWN.** Of same shape and size of Large Bell, but of more delicate flavor; color yellow.

**LARGE BELL, OR BULL NOSE.** Large and early, rind very thick; color glossy red; flavor mild and pleasant.

**LONG RED CAYENNE.** From 3 to 4 inches long; bright-red color; very productive and hot.



Ruby King

**PIMENTO.** The fruit is of good size, medium length and attractive color. The flesh is thick and solid, mild and of fine flavor. Desirable for salads and stuffed peppers. The plants are vigorous and upright, about two to two and one-half feet high, with short, broad, dark green leaves. The fruit is deep green when young, becoming deep red as it matures.

**RUBY KING.** Large size, ruby red pods; flesh exceedingly thick, sweet and mild.

**SPANISH MONSTROUS.** Early and productive; flesh very sweet and mild.

**SWEET MOUNTAIN.** Similar in shape to the Bell, but grows larger; rind thick, tender and fleshy.



Bull Nose Pepper

## PUMPKIN

One Ounce for Fifteen Hills.

They are generally planted in cornfields, but they can not grow as large or fine as if the vines were not shaded. A good plan would be to plant a few seeds in the potato patch, as they are less apt to injure the crop of potatoes than the corn.

**CALHOUN.** The outside is a creamy brown; the inside flesh is a deep salmon yellow; thick and fine-grained, and the seed cavity very small. It cooks very yellow, and makes pies of high, rich color.

**CASHAW CROOK NECK, STRIPED.** Grows to a medium size; flesh light yellow, and is the best variety for table use.

**GOLDEN CASHAW, CROOKNECK.** Beautiful golden-orange color; an improvement on the old Cashaw.

**TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO.** Medium size, pear-shaped, a little ribbed, color creamy white, sometimes lightly striped with green.

**JAPANESE PIE.** Is very productive, ripens early, of medium size, good keeper, and weighs 15 to 20 pounds each. The flesh is a rich salmon color.

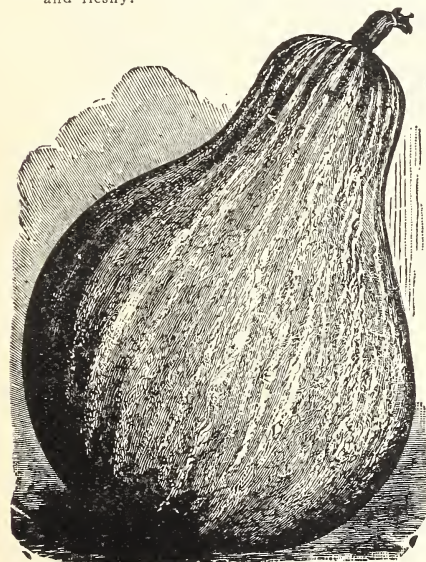
**SMALL SUGAR.** Fruit of small size, averaging about 10 inches in diameter, of excellent keeping qualities, flattered or slightly ribbed. Skin deep orange-yellow, flesh very sweet. This should be more generally grown, as it is really one of the best for pies.

**MAMMOTH TOURS.** A productive French variety, which grows to an immense size.

**LARGE CHEESE.** An excellent keeper, color bright orange.

**KENTUCKY FIELD.** Good for cooking purposes and for feeding stock.

**CONNECTICUT FIELD.** A large, yellow variety.



Tennessee Sweet Potato Pumpkin



# GARDEN PEAS

One Pound Will Plant About 50 Feet of Drill. 90 to 120 Pounds Per Acre.

**CULTURE.**—Peas succeed best in light, dry, loamy soil. Early and Dwarf sorts require richer soil than the late varieties. If manure is used, let it be old and well rotted, or there will be a rank growth of vines with few pods. Sow the early, smooth, round sorts as early in Spring as the ground can be worked. Seeds of wrinkled varieties are more liable to rot if the ground is cold, and must be planted later. Sow the seed in single drills, three feet apart for dwarf sorts and four for tall sorts, or in double drills six to eight inches apart, one inch apart in the drill and not less than four inches deep, since deep planting prevents mildew and prolongs the season.

**MAUD S.** The earliest and most prolific Pea known. The pod is of a dark green color, of a full, round shape, and of strong texture which especially fits it for shipping long distances. Make first planting as early in the spring as the ground will permit and cover well  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet.

**MARKET SURPRISE.** This is another addition to the extra early type of Peas, but pods are larger and contain 6 to 8 large peas of excellent quality.

**ALASKA.** A wonderful early, smooth, blue Pea; vines slender; pods very dark green, about three inches long, well filled with small, smooth, blue-green peas. Height 2 feet.

**LITTLE MARVEL.** For quality and productiveness it is away ahead of everything in the way of extra early wrinkled Peas. Grows about 15 inches high; pods dark green.

**NOTT'S EXCELSIOR.** A dwarf wrinkled Pea of the highest excellence. The pods average three inches in length and are well filled with peas. Height,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet.

**EXTRA EARLY PREMIUM GEM.** An improved Little Gem Dwarf, green wrinkled, very prolific, fine flavored, large pods, excellent either for market or home use;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet high.

**AMERICAN WONDER.** This variety stands unrivaled in point of flavor and quality. It is dwarf and robust in habit, growing from 10 to 15 inches in height, according to the soil.

**GRADUS, OR PROSPERITY.** The most popular high quality extra early wrinkled Pea. This remarkable Pea is not only large and of the best quality, but is within two or three days as early as the small, round, extra early sorts. Gradus is a wrinkled Pea, growing about 30 inches high; the pods are of a bright green color, measuring 4 inches or more in length.

**THOMAS LAXTON.** A cross between Gradus and one of the extra early sort. It ripens within a day or two of the earliest round varieties, and is extremely productive. Height,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 feet.

**LAXTONIAN.** Pods and plants are rich, dark green; pods are very large, and are produced on a low-growing, sturdy vine. It is ready for use about a week later than the very early sorts, and is good in quality.

**ADVANCER.** The leading Pea for second-early, excellent flavor, very productive.

**ABUNDANCE.** Pods containing 6 to 8 large wrinkled Peas. It ripens about one week after the earliest kinds. Height  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet.

**ADMIRAL DEWEY.** The largest podded Pea yet introduced. Peas large, tender and of fine flavor. Height  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet.

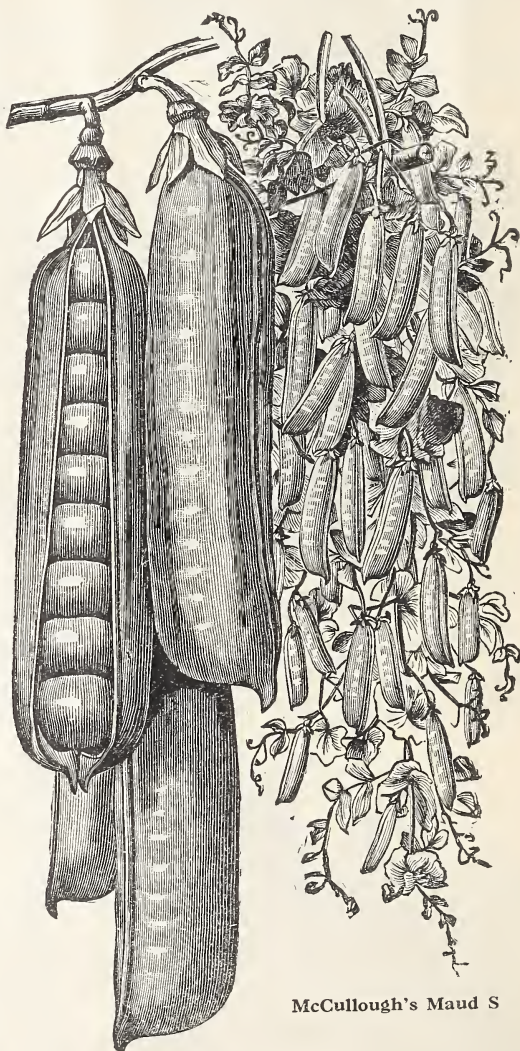
**ALDERMAN.** It is one of the finest of the large-podded summer varieties. The haulm grows five feet in height and is of a rich, dark-green coloring, as are also the large pods. Height 4 to 5 feet.

**CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.** One of the best known of the older varieties; a tall-growing, green, wrinkled marrow; quality unsurpassed; pods medium; peas large. Height 5 feet.

**DWARF TELEPHONE OR DAISY.** A midseason variety; vines dwarf and produce large, bright green pods containing Peas of the finest quality.

**EVERBEARING.** A prolific and continuous-bearing pea, giving it special value for both summer and autumn use; pods 3 to 4 inches long, containing 6 to 8 large, wrinkled peas, of rich flavor, sweet and tender. Height 3 feet.

**STRATAGEM.** A favorite with market gardeners and for the kitchen garden. The vines are strong, vigorous and covered with immense pods, many of which measure  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length and containing as high as 10 large, richly flavored wrinkled peas. Vines very strong and needing but slight support. Height, 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet.



McCullough's Maud S

**TELEPHONE.** The favorite late variety; extra large pods. This Pea has proved to be a most valuable introduction. Vine large, coarse leaves, height about 4 feet. The pods are very large and filled with immense peas, which are largest of any. Tender, sweet and of splendid quality and flavor. The stock we offer has been selected with every care, and will give satisfaction to the most exacting grower.

**TELEGRAPH.** A second early variety very robust in habit, bearing immense pods. The peas when cooked are of a deep green color. A great bearer and of fine flavor; height  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet.

**DWARF SUGAR.** Edible pods. Can be used in a green state like string beans; height 5 feet.



## RADISH

**One Ounce to 100 Feet of Drill. 8 to 10 Pounds per Acre.**

**CULTURE.**—Sow for very early use in hotbeds during the winter or early Spring, or later on in sheltered borders, in well-manured, deeply dug and finely raked soil; if not well stimulated into a rapid growth they become fibrous and tough. Sow in drills ten inches apart, and thin to two inches in the rows.

**McCULLOUGH'S CINCINNATI MARKET.** Largely grown by the Cincinnati market gardeners. The tops are so small that the radishes may stand touching each other in the rows. They grow perfectly straight and smooth and from six to seven inches in length. Their attractive, glossy, scarlet skin is very thin and the flesh crisp and brittle, and of delightful pungent flavor. It is the finest Long Red Radish.

**CRIMSON GIANT FORCING.** The giant radish develops roots over an ounce in weight, more than double the size of other forcing varieties, without getting pithy and hollow, their pure white flesh remaining firm and crisp and of the mildest flavor.

**NON PLUS ULTRA.** The smallest topped and earliest forcing radish. Roots small, round; deep rich scarlet; very crisp, tender white flesh.

**EARLY SCARLET GLOBE.** One of the earliest and best sorts for forcing. Also good for garden culture.

**ROSY GEM.** Extremely early, maturing in 25 days; largely used for growing both under glass and outdoors. It is round, bright scarlet and has a white tip.

**EARLY SCARLET TURNIP.** A small top variety, of quick growth; mild and crisp. It is a standard sort for early planting in the open ground.

**SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED.** Bright scarlet color, gradually fading off to pure white at the base, tender and mild.

**EARLIEST WHITE GLOBE FORCING.** The earliest white olive-shaped Radish in existence, very small root, small top; flesh white, tender and crisp. It is particularly adapted to forcing in greenhouse or hot-bed, also does well in open ground.

**EARLY WHITE TURNIP.** Early, crisp. Of a pure white color.

**FRENCH BREAKFAST.** A variety of quick growth, mild and tender. Oval form, scarlet, tipped with white.

**GOLDEN GLOBE.** Perfect globe-shape, and golden-colored skin, quick growth, tender and brittle.

**WHITE ICICLE.** The finest early, long, white Radish; the young Radishes are ready for use in 25 days, and continue to grow for a long time, fully retaining their crisp tenderness and mild flavor until quite large.

**LONG SCARLET, SHORT TOP.** Long, of a deep scarlet color; flesh white, crisp and of good flavor.

**McCULLOUGH'S NORWOOD LONG WHITE.** Fine long white Radish, with beautiful shape; skin and flesh pure white.

**WHITE STRASBURG.** Oblong, tapering shape, skin and flesh pure white, firm and brittle; fine for winter use.

**CHARTIER.** Half-long, of quick growth; color deep pink above and gradually blending into a pure waxy white to root.

### WINTER RADISHES.

**BLACK SPANISH, OVAL SHAPE.** A black valuable winter sort.

**BLACK SPANISH, LONG.** Differs from the above only in shape.

**CELESTIAL.** An all-season white Radish.

**CHINESE SCARLET.** Half-long, fine winter sort.

**MAMMOTH WHITE WINTER.** A giant white-fleshed fall Radish.



## SALSIFY

**One Ounce Will Sow 200 Feet of Drill.**

Commonly called Vegetable Oyster. The cultivation is precisely the same as directed for Parsnips, and it will keep over winter, in the ground where grown in the same way as Parsnips.

**LONG WHITE FRENCH.** Roots of medium size, white and smooth.

**MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND.** This variety will average nearly double the size of the White French, and is of excellent quality. The best variety for market gardener's use.

## SPINACH

**One Ounce for 100 Feet of Drill. 10 to 12 Pounds per Acre.**

**CULTURE.**—For spring and summer use, sow either broadcast or in drills as early as the ground can be worked. The fall sowing is the main one with our market gardeners, which is done from August to October.

**McCULLOUGH'S NORWOOD SAVOY.** One of the best for either the market or kitchen garden. A quick-growing, round-seeded variety, producing thick, dark green, slightly crimped leaves.

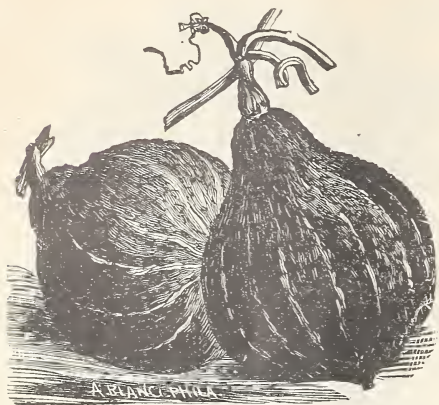
**BLOOMSDALE SAVOY.** The hardiest large Savoy leaved, curled and crimped with thick, fleshy leaves, good for family and market purposes.

**LONGEST SEASON.** A distinct hardy variety, with large, thick, fleshy, dark green leaves. It is slower in running to seed than any other variety.

**VICTORIA.** A variety with heavy, broad, dark green leaves. Two or three weeks later than other sorts in going to seed. Valuable for spring sowing.

**NEW ZEALAND.** Yields an abundance of the tenderest Spinach during the hottest months of the year, or in dry arid localities where ordinary Spinach runs to seed. The seed is sown where the plants are to stand, in May, or earlier in a hot-bed and transplanted, and the plants will continue to yield a supply of good leaves of excellent quality during the entire summer, requiring scarcely any attention.

## SQUASH



Hubbard Squash

One Ounce of the Bush Varieties for 40 Hills, or of the Large-Seeded Kinds, 15 Hills.

**CULTURE.**—It is useless to sow until the weather has become settled and warm. Light soils are best suited for its growth. Prepare hills for the seeds by incorporating 2 and 3 shovelfuls of well-rotted manure with the soil for each hill. For the bush varieties, from 3 to 4 feet each way, and for the running sorts from 6 to 8 feet. Eight or ten seeds should be sown in each hill, thinning out after they have attained their rough leaves, leaving 3 or 4 of the strongest plants, after which cultivate same as cucumbers.

## SUMMER VARIETIES.

**MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH.** The best early variety for market or shipping, It grows to a large size; scalloped like a patty-pan.

**EARLY YELLOW BUSH.** An early, flat, scallop-shaped variety; color yellow; flesh pale yellow, and well flavored.

**SUMMER CROOK-NECK.** Covered with watery excrescences; color bright yellow; shell very hard when ripe.

## FALL OR WINTER VARIETIES.

**HUBBARD.** Standard winter Squash; grown more extensively than any other late variety; color dark green; shell extremely hard; flesh dry, fine grained and sweet; excellent keeper.

**WARTED HUBBARD.** This strain, without doubt, grows the finest Hubbard in existence. The wartiness indicates a very hard shell, which is one of the features in a long-keeping Squash; it also denotes extra choice quality—the harder and more warty the shell of a Hubbard Squash is the more delicate and sweet the flesh will be found to be.

**MARBLEHEAD.** Resembling the Hubbard, but of a lighter color, and is remarkable for its sweetness, dryness and delicious flavor, as well as its keeping qualities.

**MAMMOTH CHILI.** Rich orange-yellow; flesh thick and of good quality for making pies; grows to an enormous size; a valuable sort for feeding stock.

**BOSTON MARROW.** A popular winter variety; quality unexcelled.

**DELICIOUS.** Resembles the old Hubbard, having a dark olive-green hard shell, weight from 5 to 10 lbs. For table use it cannot be excelled, the flesh being remarkably thick, fine grained, sweet and of rich flavor.

**FORDHOOK.** A winter Squash of great merit. Of a handsome bright yellow color outside and straw-yellow within. The flesh is dry and sweet.

## TOMATO

One Ounce of Seed Will Produce About 3,000 Plants;  $\frac{1}{4}$  Pound to the Acre

**CULTURE.**—Sow in a hotbed, green-house or window in a sitting room, where night temperature is not less than sixty degrees, about the first week in March. When the plants are about two inches high they should be set out in boxes three inches deep, four or five inches apart, in same temperature, or removed into small pots, allowing a single plant to a pot. They are sometimes transplanted a second time into larger pots, by which process the plants are rendered more sturdy branching. About the middle of May, the plants may be set in the open ground.



McCullough's Norwood

**ACME.** Very early and productive; fruit medium sized, and of a dark, rich red, slightly tinged with purple; very solid and smooth.

**EARLIANA.** The earliest smooth tomato of good size and flavor. The plants are hardy, with rather slender open branches and moderate growth, well set with fruits, nearly all of which ripen extremely early in the season. Tomatoes are deep scarlet, and grow closely together in clusters of five to eight, all of medium size, averaging 2½ inches in diameter; they are smooth and solid, quite thick through and free from rough ribs and cracks. The flesh is deep red, with solid center and small seed cells, slightly acid flavor.

**MCCULLOUGH'S NORWOOD.** The first large tomato to ripen. The plants are strong and vigorous, bearing an abundance of large smooth fruit of a beautiful purplish crimson color. The flesh is remarkably thick, firm and solid, and of the finest quality, with few seeds. It is an excellent shipper. Does not crack or rot.

**JOHN BAER.** An early tomato; produces large, bright red, solid tomatoes and has a mild and deliciously sweet flavor. Fruit is solid and makes a good shipping tomato.

**DETROIT.** A second early purple tomato; bears uniformly large, handsome, smooth, globe-shaped fruit of excellent quality; is also a desirable variety for shipping.

**BONNY BEST.** Fruit of good size, bright red color, smooth, solid and uniform. A second early and very productive.

**JUNE PINK.** Resembles the Earliana in habit of growth and shape of fruit, but the color is pink. The fruit begins to mature very early; measures 3 inches in diameter and is of excellent quality.

**TRUCKER'S FAVORITE.** One of the finest large-fruited purple sort. The plants are of strong growth and productive. Solid, meaty with small seed-cells and fine flavor. Though such a productive variety it ripens a large number of fruits early in the season.

**GLOBE.** A beautiful globe-shaped variety. Large size, smooth, firm fleshed, few seeds, ripens evenly; color, a beautiful glossy rose, tinged purple. Flavor delicate and agreeable, splendid slicing variety.

**DWARF STONE.** Foliage heavy and a rich dark green. The fruits are produced in clusters of 3 to 5, avering 4 inches in diameter and 2½ inches in depth, bright scarlet color, smooth and regular, firm and solid, with no hard core. The quality is of the finest.

TOMATOES CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.



## TOMATO—Continued

- DWARF CHAMPION.** Of dwarf, stiff, distinct, upright growth, scarcely needing support; early and prolific; smooth, medium-sized fruits of pinkish purple color.
- BEAUTY.** Rich, glossy crimson, with a slight purple tinge. The fruit grows in clusters of four to five, is of large size, very smooth, and retains its character till late in the season.
- CRIMSON CUSHION, OR BEEFSTEAK.** Is very large, round and regular; bright scarlet skin, solid flesh of best quality, seed cells small. Plants are very prolific and of fine appearance.
- MCCULLOUGH'S CININNATI PURPLE.** A valuable variety, especially adapted for canning and shipping. It is very large, color a dark purplish-red. Very productive and of rich flavor.
- MATCHLESS.** A standard main crop, bright red variety, producing enormous crops of finest scarlet fruits. Very large, perfectly smooth with few seeds.
- PONDEROSA.** One of the largest fruited tomatoes. The handsomest and finest quality; nearly seedless, with firm, meaty, rich red flesh; unequaled and delicious either sliced, cooked or canned; a healthy, luxuriant grower, and continuous yielder.
- STONE.** Large, almost round, scarlet fruits, solid and of fine quality; firm and meaty for slicing, and one of the best for cooking or canning; very prolific.
- GOLDEN QUEEN.** Large, smooth fruits, of a beautiful golden color; quality excellent; attractive for slicing and mixing with sliced red sorts.

## PRESERVING TOMATOES

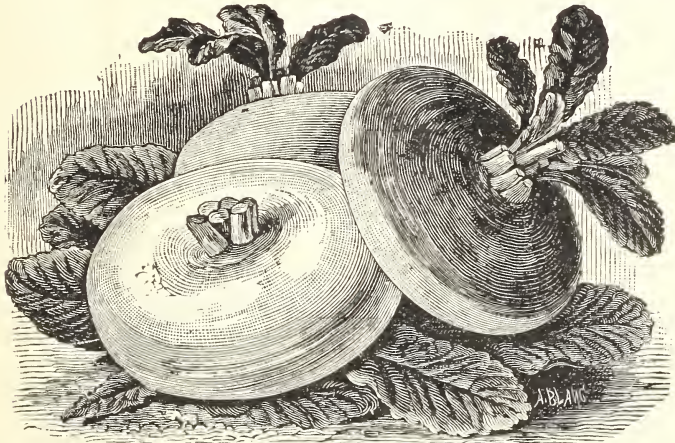
The following small-fruited varieties are used for making preserves, and are also quite ornamental while growing in the garden.

- PEAR-SHAPED RED.** A small preserving tomato, of pear-shape and bright red color.
- RED CHERRY.** Small round fruit, resembling cherries; used for preserves.
- YELLOW PLUM.** Bright lemon-colored; oval; small sized; used for preserves.

## TURNIP

One Ounce Will Sow 150 Feet of Drill; 1 to 1½ Pounds to the Acre.

The soil for Turnips should be rich and mellow. For an early crop, sow early in the Spring, in drills, about a foot apart or broadcast and thin out. For a general crop, sow from the first of July to the last of August, in drills 18 to 20 inches apart, and thin out the plants to 8 to 10 inches. To destroy the fly, which is very destructive to the Turnip crop, use "Hammond's Slug Shot."



White Flat Dutch

Purple Top, Strap-Leaf

- EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN.** This variety is at least two weeks earlier than any other. It is of a handsome appearance, somewhat flattened, white, with purple top; flesh snow-white, fine grained and delicate flavor.
- RED OR PURPLE TOP, STRAP-LEAF.** This is the most popular variety grown for table purposes, an early, flat, white Turnip, with purple top, of excellent quality.
- EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH.** An early, white-fleshed variety, of quick growth, mild flavor and excellent quality.
- SNOWBALL.** Extra early. A variety of sterling merit, perfectly round, early, pure white, very solid.
- PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE.** A variety of decided merit. Of globular shape, very handsome and of superior quality, either for the table or stock. It is a heavy producer, early, of rapid growth and an excellent keeper.
- LARGE WHITE GLOBE, STRAP-LEAF.** Flesh white, firm and crisp; a very desirable early variety.
- AMBER GLOBE.** A beautiful formed variety quite productive, solid flesh and attractive color; it keeps well and is desirable for either table use or for stock feeding.

- GOLDEN BALL, OR ORANGE JELLY.** A rapid grower, of excellent flavor, globe-shaped, bright yellow color, good keeper and a superior table variety, or for stock.
- WHITE EGG.** An egg-shaped variety for spring or fall sowing; flesh white, firm, fine grained, mild and sweet.
- LONG WHITE, OR COW HORN.** Grows quickly, partly above ground, very productive; flesh white, fine grained, sweet, excellent quality for family and market gardeners' use.
- SEVEN TOP.** Cultivated extensively in the South for the tops, which are used for greens. It is very hardy and will grow all winter. Does not produce a good root.
- PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN.** A large, globe-shaped Turnip, with yellow flesh of fine quality, a good keeper, popular for table or stock.

## RUTA BAGA

- AMERICAN PURPLE TOP.** Hardy and productive; flesh yellow, solid, sweet, good for stock or table use.
- SKIRVING'S PURPLE TOP.** An important variety of large size and strong growth, a heavy cropper and one of the best for field culture.
- LONG ISLAND IMPROVED PURPLE TOP.** A uniform large rooted, quick growing, yellow-fleshed sort.



# Suburban Lawn Grass Seed

Is a mixture of dwarf evergreen grasses that grow and flourish during different months of the year so that a good lawn is maintained at all times. A lawn seed mixture is very much to be preferred to any single grass; the several varieties of grasses which compose it, mature at different seasons of the year, thus keeping the green sward in good color and condition during the hot weather, not losing its color, as the single variety is liable to do. One pound package is sufficient to sow a plot 15 by 20 feet and twice this space for renovating.

Full directions "HOW TO MAKE A LAWN" are given on each package.



Nasturtium

## NASTURTIIUMS

For ease of culture, duration of bloom, brilliancy of coloring and general excellence, nothing excels Nasturtiums. All they need is a moderately good soil in a well-drained, sunny position, and from within a few weeks from the time they are sown until hard frost comes there is an endless profusion of their gorgeous blossoms.

### TALL OR CLIMBING VARIETIES.

The tall sorts are luxuriant climbers for trellises, fences, etc. They are especially adapted to the covering of unsightly railings and to trail over rough ground, their flowers are generally larger than those of the dwarfs. The seedpods can be gathered while green and tender for pickling.

**McCULLOUGH'S FINE MIXED.**

**McCULLOUGH'S PREMIER MIXED.**

### DWARF VARIETIES, 1 FT.

There are few flowers that can compare with Nasturtiums in richness and variety of color, freedom of bloom, ease of culture and general usefulness. They are suitable for bedding and edging, grow quickly, thrive in the poorest soil and furnish the greatest abundance of long lasting, sweet-scented cut flowers.

**McCULLOUGH'S FINE MIXED.**

**McCULLOUGH'S PREMIER MIXED.**

## SWEET PEAS

**CULTURE.**—As early as the ground can be worked in the Spring, make a trench 6 inches deep in rich soil, sow the seed in the bottom, covering not more than 2 inches deep; as the plants grow, fill in the earth around them and see that some suitable support is provided for them to run upon. Flowers must be picked before pods form, otherwise vines will not long continue to blossom.

### SPENCER, OR ORCHID FLOWER VARIETIES.—

Finest mixture from Standard Named Varieties.

**McCULLOUGH'S PREMIER.** Mixed. Made entirely of the best varieties grown separately.

**FINEST MIXED, ALL COLORS**—Contains all the standard varieties; finest mixture that can be made.





# REFERENCE TABLES

## Quantity and Seeds Requisite to Produce a Given Number of Plants and Sow an Acre

|   | QUANTITY<br>PER ACRE |   | QUANTITY<br>PER ACRE |
|---|----------------------|---|----------------------|
| Artichoke, 1 oz. to 400 plants.....                         |                      | Grass, Perennial Rye.....                                 | 45 to 50 lbs.        |
| Asparagus, 1 oz. to 800 plants.....                         |                      | “ Red Top Chaff.....                                      | 40 to 50 lbs.        |
| Barley.....   | 100 to 125 lbs.      | “ Red Top, Fancy Solid Seed.....                          | 15 to 20 lbs.        |
| Beans, dwarf, 1 lb. to 200 feet of drill... 100 to 120 lbs. |                      | “ Timothy.....  | 10 to 15 lbs.        |
| Beans, pole, 1 lb. to 200 feet of drill... 90 to 100 lbs.   |                      | “ Wood Meadow.....  | 20 to 25 lbs.        |
| Beets, garden, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill. 12 lbs.          |                      | Hemp.....   | 35 to 40 lbs.        |
| Beet, Mangel, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.. 5 to 6 lbs.      |                      | Kale, 1 oz. to 300 feet of drill..... 4 lbs.              |                      |
| Broccoli, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants.....                        |                      | Kohl Rabi, 1 oz. to 400 feet of drill... 3 lbs.           |                      |
| Broom Corn.....   | 5 to 8 lbs.          | Leek, 1 oz. for 2,000 plants.....                         |                      |
| Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants..                   |                      | Lettuce, 1 oz. for 5,000 plants..... 1 lb.                |                      |
| Buckwheat.....  | 50 lbs.              | Melon, Musk, 1 oz. to 50 hills..... 2 to 3 lbs.           |                      |
| Cabbage, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants..... 5 oz.                   |                      | “ Water, 1 oz. to 15 hills..... 4 to 5 lbs.               |                      |
| Carrot, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill.... 3 to 4 lbs.          |                      | Nasturtium, 2 oz. to 100 feet of drill... 15 lbs.         |                      |
| Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 2,200 plants.....                     |                      | Oats.....   | 65 to 80 lbs.        |
| Celery, 1 oz. to 25,000 plants.....                         |                      | Okra, 1 oz. for 300 plants..... 3 lbs.                    |                      |
| Clover, Alfalfa or Lucerne..... 15 to 20 lbs.               |                      | Onion Seed, 1 oz. to 300 feet of drill. 3 to 4 lbs.       |                      |
| “ Alsike or Swedish..... 6 to 8 lbs.                        |                      | “ “ for sets..... 20 to 30 lbs.                           |                      |
| “ Common Red or Medium..... 8 to 12 lbs.                    |                      | Onion Sets, 1 lb. to 100 feet of drill... 250 to 300 lbs. |                      |
| “ Crimson or Scarlet..... 12 to 15 lbs.                     |                      | Parsnip, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill..... 4 to 5 lbs.      |                      |
| “ Mammoth or Sapling..... 8 to 12 lbs.                      |                      | Parsley, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill... 1 lb.              |                      |
| “ White Dutch..... 6 to 8 lbs.                              |                      | Peas, garden, 1 lb. to 50 feet of drill... 90 to 120 lbs. |                      |
| “ Sweet or Bokhara, Hulled.... 10 to 12 lbs.                |                      | “ Field..... 120 lbs.                                     |                      |
| “ Sweet or Bokhara, Unhulled... 20 to 30 lbs.               |                      | Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants..... 3 oz.                  |                      |
| Collards, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants..... 4 oz.                  |                      | Potatoes.....   | 480 to 600 lbs.      |
| Corn, Sweet, 1 lb. to 200 hills..... 10 to 12 lbs.          |                      | Pumpkin, 1 oz. to 15 hills..... 3 to 4 lbs.               |                      |
| Cress, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill..... 10 lbs.              |                      | Radish, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.... 8 to 10 lbs.       |                      |
| Cucumber, 1 oz. to 50 hills..... 2 to 3 lbs.                |                      | Rye.....  | 85 to 110 lbs.       |
| Egg Plant, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants.... 4 oz.                  |                      | Salsify, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill.... 2 lbs.            |                      |
| Endive, 1 oz. to 300 feet of drill.... 3 to 4 lbs.          |                      | Spinach, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill... 10 to 12 lbs.      |                      |
| Flax, Broadcast..... 40 to 56 lbs.                          |                      | Summer Savory, ½ oz. to 100 feet of drill ¾ lbs.          |                      |
| Garlic, bulbs, 1 lb. to 10 feet of drill.                   |                      | Squash, Summer, 1 oz. to 40 hills... 3 lbs.               |                      |
| Gourd, 2 ozs. to 100 hills.....                             |                      | “ Winter, 1 oz. to 15 hills..... 4 lbs.                   |                      |
| Grass, Blue, Kentucky..... 25 to 30 lbs.                    |                      | Tomato, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants..... 4 ozs.                 |                      |
| “ Blue English (Meadow Fescue)... 25 to 30 lbs.             |                      | Tobacco, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants..... 2 ozs.                |                      |
| “ Hungarian and Millet..... 50 lbs.                         |                      | Turnip, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.... 1½ lbs.            |                      |
| “ Mixed Lawn..... 60 to 75 lbs.                             |                      | Vetches.....  | 120 lbs.             |
| “ Orchard..... 20 to 25 lbs.                                |                      | Wheat.....  | 90 to 120 lbs.       |

## Number of Plants or Trees to the Acre at Given Distances

| Distance Apart     | No. Plants | Distance Apart     | No. Plants | Distance Apart    | No. Plants | Distance Apart           | No. Plants |
|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|--------------------------|------------|
| 12x 1 inches...    | 522,720    | 24x24 inches...    | 10,890     | 36x36 inches...   | 4,840      | 60x60 inches...          | 1,743      |
| 12x 3 “... 174,240 |            | 30x 1 “... 209,088 |            | 42x12 “... 12,446 |            | 8 feet x 1 foot... 5,445 |            |
| 12x12 “... 43,560  |            | 30x 6 “... 34,848  |            | 42x24 “... 6,223  |            | 8 “ x 3 feet... 1,815    |            |
| 16x 1 “... 392,040 |            | 30x12 “... 17,424  |            | 42x36 “... 4,148  |            | 8 “ x 8 “... 680         |            |
| 18x 1 “... 348,840 |            | 30x16 “... 13,068  |            | 48x12 “... 10,890 |            | 10 “ x 1 “... 4,356      |            |
| 18x 3 “... 116,160 |            | 30x20 “... 10,454  |            | 48x18 “... 7,790  |            | 10 “ x 6 “... 726        |            |
| 18x12 “... 29,040  |            | 30x24 “... 8,712   |            | 48x24 “... 5,445  |            | 10 “ x 10 “... 435       |            |
| 18x18 “... 19,360  |            | 30x30 “... 6,970   |            | 48x30 “... 4,356  |            | 12 “ x 1 “... 3,630      |            |
| 20x 1 “... 313,635 |            | 36x 3 “... 58,080  |            | 48x36 “... 3,630  |            | 12 “ x 5 “... 736        |            |
| 20x20 “... 15,681  |            | 36x12 “... 14,520  |            | 48x48 “... 2,723  |            | 12 “ x 12 “... 302       |            |
| 24x 1 “... 261,360 |            | 36x18 “... 9,680   |            | 60x36 “... 2,901  |            | 16 “ x 1 “... 2,722      |            |
| 24x18 “... 15,520  |            | 36x24 “... 7,260   |            | 60x48 “... 2,178  |            | 16 “ x 16 “... 170       |            |

SHUR-GRO  
FERTILIZER  
DENNIGS SEED STORE



SMITH & SACCO  
PLANT FOOD  
DENNIGS SEED STORE